

as a German officer, and if it can be established that he has not, the matter of his general responsibility will be inquired into.

Attempt Well Timed.
District Attorney Chapman, in a telephone conversation to-day, said: "This office has received a telegraphic request from Deputy Sheriff Rosen for instructions in the case of Van Horn. The offense was not committed on American territory, and no information has reached me officially that will call for any action on the part of this office."

The attempt on the bridge by Van Horn was well timed. Up to a few days ago the bridge was constantly guarded. Then the watchmen were withdrawn. A suggestion that Van Horn was aware of this fact and that he was receiving the attention of the New Brunswick officers.

When Van Horn was searched, a five claim to have found on him a drawing of the bridge. He was steadfastly refused to make any explanation. This point and has been made known to the identity of the man who supplied him with dynamite. The police are searching for this man.

QUICK SURRENDER. BRYAN INTIMATES

Canada's Request for Von Horn's Extradition Likely to Be Promptly Granted.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Feb. 2.—The attempted destruction of the international bridge at the Canadian Pacific and Maine Central railways over the St. Croix River caused a stir among officials of the State Department and the British Embassy to-day.

Secretary of State Bryan expects that the Canadian government will demand at once the extradition of von Horn, and it is likely that the British Embassy will be the first official channel for information on the subject. Extradition will not be withheld long, according to Mr. Bryan.

It is pointed out by well informed persons here that only in the event of the man who planted the bomb being proved to have acted as an officer of the German army could ground for protest to that power such a charge would lie at all against a single person in the strict acceptance of the terms of international law prohibiting armed expeditions being initiated from American territory.

Whether the man who damaged the bridge may be extradited depends largely on the interpretation of the word "military" in the extradition treaty of 1880, which declares "a fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character."

Application for the extradition of von Horn reached the British Embassy here late to-night and probably will be presented to the State Department by the Ambassador tomorrow. The department declined to discuss the case pending formal presentation of the application.

EMBARGO LIFTED ON POPE'S PRAYER

France Permits Publication of Supplication for Peace.

By MME. JEAN ACIDE PICARD.
Paris, Feb. 2.—The Pope's letter ordering prayers for peace in the churches of France and the whole world has caused excitement and a good deal of comment. The government and the bishops have solved the delicate problem thus raised.

Of course, the government does not pretend to impose the Catholic doctrine of prayer on the people, which would be a violation of the principle of a constitutional right, the constitution proclaiming a separation between Church and State. However, public prayers for peace would run the risk of causing a dangerous current in the people's mind if it was not understood that the peace which is being prayed for is a peace which is the result of victory, which for the French is synonymous with the triumph of right.

The task of suppressing the efforts of German agents to induce the French to ask for premature peace would be made impossible indeed, the German plans would be exactly suited if there was allowed any room for doubt as to the sincerity of the public from the vague formulas preached from the pulpit. This is why the government, which as a natural measure of precaution, had withheld the text of the Pope's prayer to be read on February 1 in all the Catholic churches of the world temporarily suspended its edicts.

Cardinal Amette, Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, has been the first to understand the situation and on Sunday in the Basilica of St. Mary he said in a prayer for which His Holiness had invited the people to implore God was the lasting strong peace which is the work of justice, the peace which supposes the triumph and reign of the right.

Rome, Feb. 2.—Pope Benedict was informed to-day by Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, of the action of the French police in regard to the papal prayer. The Pope and the Cardinal discussed the situation for an hour, and a telegraphic request for full information was sent to Paris. It was said at the Vatican that the prayer contained no expressions which would warrant the French authorities in taking any action. The Pope's desire is for a speedy, lasting peace and not a peace which will be "the result of one side and triumphant for the other."

The Vatican considers that there is no reason for apprehension lest the hope for an early peace expressed in the prayer might have a depressing effect upon public opinion and diminish the energy of the French people. Catholics in all countries, both laymen and ecclesiastics, have their patriotism and willingness to sacrifice their lives and property for their respective lands, and in this performance of duty, it is pointed out, they have had the full support of the clergy.

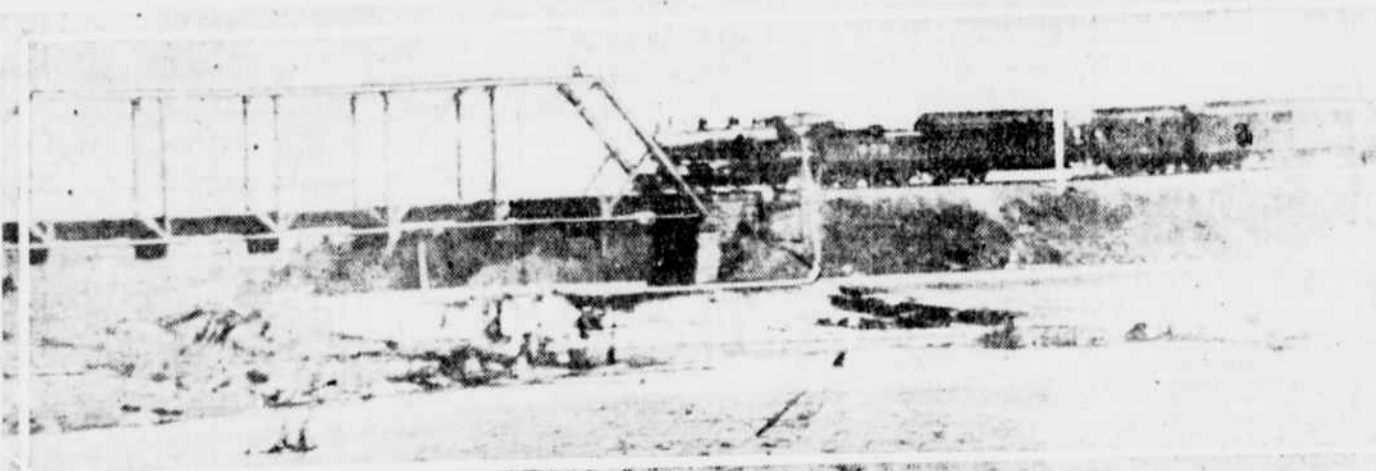
Pope Benedict has done everything possible to demonstrate the neutrality of the Holy See. It is said at the Vatican that his only desire is to assist in shortening the war and in alleviating the suffering caused by the conflict.

FRENCH TROOPS GET MRS. LOPP'S TOBACCO

Paris, Feb. 2.—Customs authorities at Havre have waived all formalities for the second lot of 18,000 pounds of tobacco cigars and cigarettes sent French soldiers by Mrs. Clara Washington-Lopp, of New York, which arrived on the Kocambo.

Part of the shipment has been delivered to the army commissariat, serving, which will distribute the gifts on the front.

BRIDGE AT VANCEBORO, ME., WHICH GERMAN OFFICER TRIED TO DESTROY WITH DYNAMITE.



GERMANS PRESS ON BELGIAN FRONT

Artillery Preparing for Another Attempt to Reach Calais.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN PERTHES REGION

Repulse Attack Near Bagatelle, in Argonne Forest, and Make Gain in Vosges.

Paris, Feb. 2.—The Germans are now devoting their energies on the battle line in Belgium, France and Alsace to artillery attacks. These have been particularly violent against the Belgian positions, where the invaders seem to be preparing for another rush to cross the River Yser and gain the French ports of Dunkirk and Calais.

Both official and unofficial reports agree that the German attempts have been futile and that the few infantry successes they have gained have been of short duration, the captured positions being immediately retaken.

The French have made additional progress near Perthes, halfway between Rheims and Verdun, and have repulsed another German attack in the Argonne Forest. The invaders are still hammering at the French lines north of the Aisne around Soissons, where they also have made another infantry attack. This, to-night's official report announces, was repulsed.

Attack Near Soissons.
The text of this War Office communication follows:

"From the sea to the Lys the German artillery has tried without success to reduce our batteries. In the sector of Arras rifle firing continued throughout the night of February 1 and 2, but the infantry did not attack."

"Near Soissons we have done some damage to the enemy's batteries and repulsed an attack of an infantry contingent at Paul. Fresh progress has been made by us near Perthes-les-Hurlus (northeast of Chalons), at the outskirts of the wood of the occupation of which by our troops has previously been reported."

"In the Argonne, near Bagatelle, we repulsed a German attack. In the Vosges, where our troops made progress toward Burnhaupt-le-Bas."

The official report, issued earlier to-day, says: "The day of February 1 was marked by redoubled intensity in the artillery fighting on our part as well as that of the enemy, and by a series of German attacks of relatively secondary importance, all of which were repulsed. When compared to the number of men they had engaged."

Belgians Bombarded.
"In Belgium the German heavy artillery gave evidence of its greatest activity on the front of the Belgian troops, and particularly against the troops which have been occupying for some time past in the region of the Yser. Around Ypres the cannonading was at some places exceedingly violent."

"In the Somme and the Somme a German regiment attacked a British position near Quincy and at first drove the English soldiers back. After a series of counter-attacks the British troops reoccupied the ground which they had lost and their advance into new territory, taking possession of trenches of the enemy."

"The engagement reported in the announcement given out on the night of February 1, which took place along the roadway between Bethune and La Bassée, was particularly brilliant for our infantry. It seems that the Germans had at least one battalion in this engagement. Our two first attacks were broken by our fire. The third was successful in that the Germans entered one of our trenches, but an immediate counter-attack at the point of bayonet resulted in our overcoming the enemy. Only a few Germans succeeded in regaining their trenches; all the others were killed or taken prisoner."

German Station Bombarded.
"Between the Somme and the Oise and along the front of the Aisne, there is no important development to report with the exception of a German attack on Reumont Hamel, which was not renewed. Our heavy artillery bombarded the railroad station at Noyon, where the Germans were repositioning their forces. Our shells caused two explosions, the smoke from which could be seen for more than two hours and a half."

"Our methodical progress in the region of Perthes continues. We have occupied another forest to the northwest of this village."

"In the Woëvre district the enemy delivered an attack on the western side of the Bouchet Forest (northeast of Noyon), which was at once driven back. There is nothing to report on the front in Lorraine and in the Vosges."

Berlin (by wireless to Saville, N. Y.), Feb. 2.—The following statement was issued to-day from German army headquarters:

"In the western arena of the war there have been artillery exchanges at several points, with this exception, there is nothing to report."

Continuing, to-day's report says that the French war reports of the last few days have contained grotesque distortions of the truth to the disadvantage of the Germans, as well as what is characterized as "free inventions." The staff declines to go into details in this regard, simply saying that the value of these French statements is apparent to anyone who will examine them in the light of the German official reports.

Germans' Losses Heavy in Their Attack at La Bassée

London, Feb. 2.—That terrible loss of life was suffered by the German army in attempting to take British trenches is reported in the account of the British official eyewitness of two German attacks between the La

ITALIAN RESERVES TOLD TO GET READY

Corps of 20,000 To Be Sent to Albania—Ex-Premier Giolitti Accused.

London, Feb. 2.—The Italian reservists living in England have been warned to prepare to respond to a call to the colors.

Paris, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Athens to the Balkan Agency says that an Italian expeditionary corps composed of 20,000 men, destined to occupy the Albanian seaport of Durazzo and its vicinity, is being concentrated at Bari, an Italian city on the Adriatic, near Brindisi.

Rome, Feb. 1.—Giovanni Giolitti, the former Premier, is making an effort to discredit reports that he has agreed with Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, that Italy must maintain its neutrality at all costs. To accomplish this purpose a letter written by him to a deputy has been published here.

In this letter Signor Giolitti says he has known Prince von Buelow many years and has high esteem for his talents and character. He always found him to be a sincere and honest friend of Italy, although, naturally, placing the interests of his own country first.

When the prince lived in Rome as a private individual the former Premier says he was in contact with him often. Since he has been here as ambassador they have exchanged visits, but discussed the war only academically without touching upon the attitude of Italy.

In closing his letter Signor Giolitti says he considers war a misfortune for the country. He does not consider it permissible to drag the country into war because of a sentimental feeling toward other countries. In the present condition of Europe he believes it might be possible for Italy to obtain enough without war.

GERMANS GAIN AT GREAT COST

Continued from page 1

in attacks upon this couple of miles of trenches. The losses on the following night and Sunday were on a scale comparable only to the early attempts to force a crossing of the Buzza.

Near the Vistula on Saturday the Germans remained in possession of the captured zone of one of the Russian saps. Saturday night, however, the Russians attacked and bayoneted every man there, capturing also two Maxim's. The Germans were thus robbed of all they had gained in a week's stubborn fighting, with nothing to show but heavy losses.

From the early morning of Sunday the Germans concentrated between Sochaczew and Bolimow all available artillery and directed their fire upon the section of trenches about Berjow. This fire exceeded anything hitherto experienced. In endeavoring to give adequate expression to it, the grand duke's report characterized it as a "hurricane of fire." It was chiefly owing to this "hurricane of fire" that the Germans were enabled to take the first line of trenches which they had attacked in dense columns, with strong supports to the rear. At the same time similar attacks, with equally severe artillery fire preceding, were made on the front of Goumne and, slightly south of the P.-J.-junction section.

Russian Foes Attack.
The combined attacks of overwhelming forces, ruthlessly sacrificing the lives of their own men, with the withering artillery and Maxim fire, after a half day's conflict broke the defense of the Russians at one section of the front. The Russian trenches between 12 and 2 o'clock, while the Russians retired to the second line. The German losses were appalling, for the Russian artillery played with deadly effect upon the dense masses advancing to the attack.

Meanwhile, the Russians had brought up additional artillery and the short winter's day was already drawing to a close when their guns succeeded in mastering the German fire and silencing a number of German batteries. This done, the Russians advanced in a general counter-attack and drove the Germans out of the captured trenches, with the exception of one small section, and thus recovered their first line of defenses. The Russian attack was largely a series of bayonet charges, and very large. The fighting around Berjow proved that the Russian artillery is now able to cope successfully with the best the Germans can produce, an important fact that is regarded as marking the turning point of this campaign.

Berlin (by wireless to Saville, N. Y.), Feb. 2.—The German staff of the German army to-day gave out a report on the progress of the war reading as follows: "There have been no important developments on the East Prussian front."

"In Poland, north of the River Vistula and near Linn, we have had encounters with detachments of Russian cavalry. South of the Vistula, our attacks continue to make progress."

Vienna, Feb. 2.—The following official communication was issued to-day: "The general situation is unchanged. A Russian attack in the central section of the Pilica River, in Poland, has been repulsed."

"The battle in the Carpathians continues on the western front. The German and Austrian troops were successful in the fighting on the middle front."

Austrians Gather on Danube for New Invasion of Serbia

Paris, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Nish, Serbia, to the Balkan News Agency says:

"Confirmation has been received of the report that it is the intention of the great Austro-German army, under command of Archduke Eugene of Austria, to attempt a third invasion of Serbian territory. These troops have been actually concentrated along the line extending from Tekia to Schifka on the Danube River. Schifka is the junction point of the Hungarian, Rumanian and Serbian frontiers. The attack has been delayed by the rising of the Danube and the Sava."

"The Serbian General Staff is fully confident that the issue will be favorable to Serbian arms, as the troops, both morally and materially, are declared to be in excellent condition."

MINE KILLS MEN ON SWEDISH WARSHIP

Stockholm, Feb. 2.—At the entrance to Gothenburg Harbor a floating mine exploded yesterday as a party of men from the Swedish warship was trying to destroy it. Two of the men were killed and nine injured.

PRIZE FOR SINKING GERMAN SUBMARINE

First British Merchantman to Destroy Undersea Craft Will Get \$2,500.

London, Feb. 3.—"The Syren and Shipping Gazette" makes the following announcement: "To the captain, officers and crew of the first British merchant vessel other than an armed cruiser, which succeeds in sinking a German submarine 'The Syren' and 'Shipping Gazette' will present the sum of £500, to be distributed among the various recipients according to their ratings."

"We mean, of course, any vessel which does not carry guns supplied by the government. The captain who is enterprising enough to provide himself with weapons out of his own resources will be quite eligible for the award. At a first glance, perhaps, the idea of a merchantman deliberately attacking a war vessel may seem to be rather bold, but it must be remembered that the submarine is the most vulnerable craft of the war, and that she carries on her operations under conditions of great difficulty. It should, therefore, be easy to devise some method of attacking her, and of attacking her, moreover, with every chance of success."

12,000 MEN GUARD BERLIN BAKERIES

Constables Restrain People—3,000,000 Tons of Grain Seized.

Amsterdam, Feb. 2.—The "Berliner Tageblatt," in an issue which had reached here, says that the Council of Greater Berlin has appointed 12,000 special constables to guard the baker shops of the city against any irregularities on the part of the public.

Rotterdam, Feb. 2.—The "Courant" learns that the German War Grain Company, an organization the purpose of which is to acquire and store grain in Germany and store it until May, has seized over 3,000,000 tons of grain. The paper says that none of this foodstuff will be at the disposal of the public before next summer.

Berlin (by wireless to Saville, N. Y.), Feb. 2.—A statistician in the "Berliner Tageblatt" has calculated that the large stockpile of wheat and grain in Germany and stored it until May, has seized over 3,000,000 tons of grain. The paper says that none of this foodstuff will be at the disposal of the public before next summer.

FRENCH AIRMEN DESTROY CASTLE

Drop Bombs on Famous Alsace Building, Occupied by German Officers.

Berlin (via Paris), Feb. 2.—French airmen dropped bombs to-day on the famous Homburg Castle in Alsace, where a group of important German staff officers were living. The building was set on fire and burned to the ground.

After encircling the castle the aviators suddenly dropped several bombs. Some of the missiles took effect, causing great destruction. Fire broke out in the large castle and spread to a number of farm buildings adjoining it. Soon nothing was left but a smoking heap of ruins.

Homburg Castle was the summer home of the French Countess Maupou. It contained some celebrated ancient furniture. The damage is estimated at several million francs.

U. S. RELIEF HANGS ON KAISER'S WORD

Hoover, in Berlin, Seeking Pledge That Food Will Not Be Requisitioned.

Berlin (via London), Feb. 2.—Herbert Hoover, chairman of the American Relief Committee, has arrived in Berlin to confer with the German government. So important are these negotiations, that it may be said that upon them depends whether American relief measures in Belgium can be continued or not.

With Mr. Hoover are Dr. Wickliffe Rose and Ernest Bicknell, who have been investigating conditions in Belgium and in Russian Poland on behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Red Cross. A condition to undertaking relief organization in Poland is the pledge of the German and Austrian governments not to requisition foodstuffs whatsoever for the use of the German and Austrian armies in Poland.

In the event of the two governments concerning assenting to the proposal that they requisition no foodstuffs from the people grain will be imported from Poland from Rumania and the price will be comparatively low.

\$400,000,000 IN U. S. CONTRACTS ON SHIP

London, Feb. 2.—A well known international contractor informed The Tribune representative to-day that while the Adriatic left England a week ago it carried contracts worth more than \$400,000,000. The Otto syndicate, it is said, had contracts worth \$200,000,000. The Adriatic, therefore, is believed to have been the medium of carrying at one time to American manufacturers the richest lot of contracts of the war.

While the Allies are the biggest purchasers represented, some neutral countries, Italy in particular, also are after war munitions on a big scale. In the execution of these contracts the lobby of one of the principal hotels is used as a clearing house.

GEN. VON KLUCK'S ELDEST SON KILLED

Copenhagen (via London), Feb. 2.—General von Kluck's eldest son, Egon, a naval lieutenant attached to a marine regiment in Belgium, was killed at Middelkerke during the naval bombardment of the coast by the British.

Lieutenant von Kluck was twenty-eight years old. He leaves a wife and three-year-old daughter. His body has been sent to Berlin.

MINE KILLS MEN ON SWEDISH WARSHIP

Stockholm, Feb. 2.—At the entrance to Gothenburg Harbor a floating mine exploded yesterday as a party of men from the Swedish warship was trying to destroy it. Two of the men were killed and nine injured.

FEAR GERMAN RAID ON ATLANTIC LINER

British May Divert Vessel from Port for Which It Is Sailing.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Feb. 2.—Officials of transatlantic lines said to-day that the presence of German submarines in the English Channel and Irish Sea had not interfered with sailings. Nevertheless there is apprehension in some circles regarding a possible attack on a certain big liner which may be diverted to another port instead of its ultimate destination.

Contractors for war supplies expressed anxiety, but at the same time thought the British navy would soon succeed in ridding the waters of enemy craft. One well known shipping man expressed the opinion that the Germans would not take the chance of sinking a transatlantic liner for fear of causing loss of life to Americans and thereby bringing about serious complications.

Fears are expressed in Copenhagen, says a dispatch from the Danish capital to the Exchange Telegraph Company, that the Danish steamship Marselisborg, which sailed from Pensacola on December 23 for Copenhagen, has been lost as the result of striking mines. The Marselisborg is a vessel of 1,775 tons, and carried a crew of twenty-five men.

Hospital Ship Attacked; "Sea Free," Says Churchill

Paris, Feb. 2.—"A German submarine made an unsuccessful attempt yesterday to torpedo the British hospital ship 'Austrian,' according to a communication given out to-day by the Ministry of Marine, 'thus violating the formal clause of the Hague convention of 1907, regarding the attacking of hospital vessels.'"

The Austrias, the ministry explained, was fifteen miles north northeast of the Havre lighthouse when the attack was made.

"For the first time in history England can say the sea is free," said Winston Spencer Churchill, Great Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, in an interview with Hughes Loroux, editor of "Le Matin."

"The days when you and we fought each other," he continued, "our most important victories never brought us security comparable with that which we enjoy to-day. Even after Trafalgar, Germany has friendships and relationships in South America how can help reach her from them now? There remains the United States. Public opinion in these hostile powers, in bestowing its sympathies, but at the present moment it is fully unified. We shall arrange to take precautions fully compatible with the rights of belligerents and the respect due to neutrals."

"Our adversary, perhaps, can obtain a few supplies from Turkey and Asia Minor. I cherish no illusions, for as long as there are neutrals a complete blockade must be a chimera. Germany will continue to receive a small quantity of that whereof she has considerable need, but while you and we breathe freely, thanks to the sea we have kept and can keep open, Germany is like a man throttled with a handkerchief."

"You know the effect of such a gag when action is necessary. The effort wears out the heart, and Germany knows it. This pressure she will be relaxed until she gives in unconditionally, for even if you of France and our ally Russia should decide to withdraw from the struggle—which is inconceivable—we English would carry on the war to the bitter end."

"The action of a navy necessarily is slow, but the pressure it exercises on an adversary is unrelenting. Compare it to the forces of nature, to the inexorable grip of winter, and remember that it is a stress nothing can resist."

**Kaiser to Sink Ships
Regardless of Life**
Amsterdam, Feb. 2.—Discussing the torpedoing of British merchantmen by German submarines, the "Kreuz Zeitung," a Berlin newspaper, says:

"England and France cannot claim from us in all circumstances and without exceptions the benevolent treatment which we hitherto have accorded merchant ships at sea. 'Certainly the life of no civilian will be sacrificed without necessity, but as no one refrains from bombarding a fortress or places on a battlefield because civilians may thereby be killed, and as England has not hesitated to strew the North Sea with mines whereby the lives of neutrals are sacrificed, so shall we not refrain from torpedoing English merchant ships simply because the lives of a few are thereby endangered.'"

**COTTON GOODS NOW
HIGHER IN GERMANY**
Berlin, Feb. 2.—The Association of German Cotton Spinners has resolved to raise prices 20 per cent.

The number of bankruptcies in Germany in January was 690, or 263 less than for January, 1914. It is admitted, however, even by the German press, that this small number must not occasion undue optimism, as it is largely due to the fact that the system of business supervision recently introduced by the authorities, which, in order to make matters appear in as favorable a light as possible, does everything possible to prevent firms failing in difficulties from actually failing. Nevertheless, many firms which have failed lately have done so very heavily.

ADMIRAL STURDEE BACK IN ENGLAND

Plymouth, Feb. 2.—Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, who commanded the British squadron which sank the German ships off the Falkland Islands last December, arrived here to-day. He was a passenger on the liner India.

Admiral Sturdee declined to discuss the South Atlantic victory on the plea that the Admiralty regulations forbid his talking.

FRENCH DROP BOMBS ON MUELHAUSEN

Copenhagen, Feb. 2.—French flying machines, probably from the coast, have dropped several bombs on Muelhausen, doing considerable damage to the railway station and also to a potash mine there. German aeroplanes chased the French raiders, but they got away.

SLAYER DIES CALMLY

Martin Executed for Murder of Two Brothers-in-Law.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 2.—August Martin, who murdered his two brothers-in-law November 6, was put to death this evening. Thus, in less than three months after the murder, Martin was indicted, found guilty and sentenced to death, his sentence was confirmed by the Court of Appeals, and he paid the penalty of his crime.

Martin walked without emotion from the death house, took his seat, kicked off his slippers, and calmly watched the attendants adjust the straps. Two shocks were given by Edward Carey, state electrician of Massachusetts. Martin was accompanied to the death chamber by the Rev. Dr. Meyers, of Jersey City.

The murder for which Martin died occurred in his father-in-law's blacksmith shop, at 698 Communipaw av., Jersey City.

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Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

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Final Clearance

\$75 to \$195 Fur Sets—\$35—\$75—\$95
Of Fisher-Raccoon, Black Fox, Red Fox, Cross Fox, Skunk, Mole, etc.

\$145 to \$250 Fur Coats—\$75—\$110—\$150
Of Hudson Seal, and Caracul.

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Rich velvets and brocades, luxuriously fur-trimmed.

\$150 to \$250 Gowns—\$75—\$95—\$125
Very elegant models in full evening effects.

\$45 to \$145 Dresses—\$28 and \$48
Street and Afternoon Styles, of cloth, silk and velvet.

\$35 to \$95 Coats—\$18—\$28—\$48
Motor and Utility Styles, of very high grade materials.

\$55 to \$145 Suits—\$25 and \$45
Of very high-grade materials, fur-trimmed.

We desire to announce that our Order Department (fourth floor), is now prepared to reproduce late Paris models.

GERMAN GUNBOAT SUNK BY RUSSIAN SUBMARINE

Small Cruiser of Gazelle Type, Possibly the Gazelle Herself, Is Badly Damaged in the Same Engagement Off Kaiser's Coast.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Feb. 3.—The Petrograd correspondent of "The Morning Post" says: "A Russian submarine sank a German gunboat off the German coast and also hit and seriously damaged a small cruiser of the Gazelle type, possibly the Gazelle herself."

The German cruiser Gazelle was launched in 1898 and has a displacement of 2,603 tons. She is 328 feet long, with a beam of 38½ feet, and carries a complement of 635 men. Her engines, of 6,400 horsepower, develop a speed of eighteen knots.

Twenty-one submarines (exclusive of the Black Sea fleet